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THE CULTIVATION OF THE BRAZILIAN CEDRELA (CEDRELA FISSILIS VEL) IN PURE STANDS WITH PEST CONTROL

By Helladio do AMARAL MELLO,
D. GALLO,
University of S. Paulo, Brazil

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THE CULTIVATION OF THE BRAZILIAN CEDRELA (CEDRELA FISSILIS VEL) IN PURE STANDS WITH PEST CONTROL

Helladio do Amaral Mello
D. Gallo
University of S.Paulo, Brazil.

The Brazilian cedrela furnishes one of the most valuable woods among native species.

It is fast growing, produces seeds regularly and can also be propagated vegetatively; however when grown in pure stands it has been limited by the pest which attacks it: Hypsipyla grandella (Zeller, 1848) - Lepidoptera Phycitidae; Diploschema rotundicolle (Serv., 1834) - Coleoptera Cerambycidae; Oncideres dejeani (Thoms., 1868) - Coleoptera Lamiidae; Macropophora accentifer (Oliv., 1795) - Coleoptera Lamiidae.

In natural forests it occurs as isolated trees in which it can survive.

An experiment has been organized on land of the "Escola Superior de Agricultura "Luiz de Queiroz" using random designs subdivided in blocks. Those blocks represent the treatments to be applied in the pest control which comprise three sub-blocks, each with a different spacing of plants. The treatments in the blocks are represented by the insecticides used: Dieldrex (hexachloro-hepoxi-octahydro-diendomethano-naphthalene). 20% concentration at 1%. Low volume; Diptherex (dimethyl-hydroxi-trichloro-ethyl phosphonate). 50% concentration at 1%. Low volume; Pholidol (dimethyl-paranitrophenylthiophosphate). 60% concentration at 5%. Low volume; Cusathion (dimethyl oxo-benzotriazine-methyl phosphoro-dithioate). 20% concentration at 1%. Low volume; and control. The spacings used in the sub-blocks were: 3.00x1.50 m; 3.00x2.00 m; and 3.00x2.50 m. The number of plants per sub-block was 63 in order to retain 35 plants for analysis.

The number of replications was 5 and the experiment involved 4.725 plants. It is an experiment destined for good response if the results are favorable, which is to be expected considering the pest control achieved so far.

CONCLUSIONS - Thus far, the development of Cedrela fissilis Vell in pure stands has been satisfactory. The average hight obtained by direct measurement of randomly chosen plants, was fifty centimeters eight months after planting.

It must be stressed that the plants vegetated for a period of practically three months since the temperature begins to fall in April, the rains cease nad the leaves fall as winter begins in June.

At each insecticide application, every sixty days, the infested plants were counted. As the experiment was installed during the summer and the plants were sprayed only thirty days afterwards, the occurrence of pests attacking the plants has not been ascertained. The climatic conditions of the approaching winter were not very favorable for the development of pests. For this reason, the incidence of attack is expected to begin next October when vegetative growth begins due to the then caractoristically hot and humid weather here.

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